

Summary of Facebook postings by Berkeley Karuk group, October 25-31, 2015

October is mostly about plants and trees. Most posts have photos with them on Facebook.

October 25

champínishich • yerba buena

Comments

The derivation of this word: *thaam* ("meadow") + *pírish* ("grass") + *-ich* (diminutive), so it means "little meadow grass".

Note that there are two awesome things that happen in this word: not only does long "aa" get shortened to short (single) "a", because it's a compound, but "th" changes to "ch", because it's a diminutive.

October 26

tayiith • Indian potato (also called brodiaea, blue dick, scientific name *Dichelostemma capitatum*)

October 27

uxnáhich • wild strawberry

Comments

The word *uxnáhich* is made from *uxraah* (berry) + *-ich* (diminutive). As we've seen in other examples of word formation, the long aa becomes short *a*, and the *n* becomes *r*.

October 28

kúpriip • cedar

Comments

According to J. P. Harrington, this refers to the western or red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) while the word *náakas* refers to Port Orford Cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*).

October 29

fáthip • manzanita bush

Comments

This word is derived from *fáath* "manzanita berry", so it means "manzanita berry (*fáath*) bush (*-ip*)". It has the usual vowel shortening ("aa" becomes "a") in a compound word.

October 30

épuum • root

ayipan'épuum • grapevine root

pirish'épuum • grass root

iheeraha'épuum • tobacco root

eepúm'anamahach • little root

October 31

(Halloween special: 3 ways to be scared)

(1) Lucille upiip:

tá ni'ay. • I'm scared.

tá = in a state or recently did something

ni- = I

ay = fear (something)

Comments

This is also the most common verb for expressing that you're scared of something in particular: for example, *tu'ay pa'íshaha* "he or she is afraid of the water", or *tu'áy páchishiih* "he or she is afraid of the dog".

(2) Vina upiip:

naa tá na'áathva. • I am scared.

naa = I

tá = in a state or recently did something

na- = I (subject form used with certain verbs)

áathva = be afraid

Comments

Usually when this verb is used on its own, you do not specify what you're afraid of: for example, *tu'áathva* "he or she is afraid".

(3) Julia Starritt upiip:

áathva ukyáatih. • She was making her afraid.

áathva = be afraid

u- = he or she

(i)kyáa = make

-tih = ongoing

Comments

And one more verb you can use!

tá ni'aathvávath "I scared it, I frightened it"

tá na'aathvávath "it scared me"

[from Julian Lang:] I mentioned I have reread all of the Bright texts. I recall this phrase and also: *xáy húun íkyam!* It's a phrase equivalent to: "Be careful!"